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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH APRIL.

THE *Englishman* has touched on a theme that has already been exciting general interest in the country:—"The Queen's subjects in this country have celebrated the Jubilee in right royal style, and her Majesty's subjects in England and in many colonies are now preparing to emulate, perhaps to surpass, the festival as it was kept in India. It may, perhaps, be permissible without disloyalty to enquire in these circumstances what it is that her Majesty herself proposes to do to commemorate the fact that she has occupied the throne of England for fifty years? No indications of her Majesty's intentions on this head have so far been made public, and a not unnatural curiosity is being excited thereby. The theme is a delicate one, but none the less is of general interest meriting attention."

THE rejoicings and celebrations have all been on one side and there has not yet been any fitting royal response to the universal desire of the people of India that the unique and auspicious event should be signalized by some substantially popular concessions other than titles to toadies. Meetings are already being held all over the conutry praying that on the *pucca* Jubilee day, Her Majesty may be pleased to grant some appreciable political rights to the people. The prayer of a united people when modest and reasonable cannot go for nothing and probably we had better prepare ourselves for a happy surprise.

THE question as to the power of the Corporation of Bombay to vote Rs. 80,000 towards the proposed technical institution in that city has not yet been finally settled, although one of the leading counsel at the local Bar has given an opinion that they could legally do so for the promotion of education. When, however, the vote was brought forward at the last meeting, it was suggested that the opinion of the Advocate-General should also be taken on the question. Some discussion followed, during which one member pointed out that the Corporation of the City of London, which was the richest in the world, only spent £ 5,000 annually on education while in Bombay they proposed to spend Rs. 80,000 upon one object, in addition to the sums voted for general educational purposes. The debate was adjourned until the opinion of the Advocate-General has been taken. India has often and most grievously suffered on account of the *Apkawastes*.

THE price of timber in Moulmein has gone down, and several speculators have suffered great losses.

SIR F. Soutter, the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, has received instructions from the Government to enlist 1,000 more men in the Bombay Presidency for the Burma Police, in addition to those already enlisted and forwarded to Burma. How many more "Police" drafts will be required to bring the "Dakaits" to bay, the authorities have probably yet no idea of.

A CONTEMPORARY affirms that it is not to be wondered at that Madras is still some times called the benighted city, for the rule is still in force under which the lamps in the city of Madras are by order of the Municipality not lighted on those nights in which the moon gives the faintest degree of light in the streets. Our contemporary is evidently not aware that this golden rule of economy is followed to an inconveniently large extent in the Mufassil Municipalities of the non-benighted presidency of Bengal.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab will not leave Lahore for the hills until the first week in May. The opening of the Ferozepur Bridge, which was to have taken place on the 20th instant, has been postponed. Sir Steuart Bayley also proposes to curtail the hill sojourn very materially. Our Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are to be congratulated on their returning sense of responsibility and on coming to perceive the monstrous absurdity of the system of ruling their provinces from high and distant hill tops. An example set in this direction by His Excellency the Viceroy personally, would probably minimise the evil. Once a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the March heat of the plains at once becomes intolerable, although as a Commissioner or as some body else one might have been content to sweat in the plains of Shahara for a consideration. Can any body account for this strange biologico-meteorologico-moral phenomenon.

TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

A NEW line of trade has just been opened out between Western China and Mandalay, by the importing from the former of Chinese sheep, a large number of which have already been received by the commissariat authorities. Previously, mutton was a most expensive and scarce article in Upper Burma, and this new source of supply will prove of great value. The more the merrier, of course, and the propriety and excellence of the annexation becomes all the more patent.

THE administration by English officers of those portions of his territory known as the Berars is said to be "undoubtedly profitable" to the Nizam from a pecuniary point of view. At the end of the year 1884-85 the surplus revenue of these districts to the credit of his Highness amounted to Rs. 44,73,606. Nearly nineteen-and-a-half lakhs were added to this sum during the following twelve months, and nearly eighteen-and-a-quarter lakhs were paid to the Nizam during the same period. Nearly fifty lakhs remained to the credit of his Highness on the 31st of March 1886, and a larger actual payment would have been made to the Haidarabad Government, but for the need of keeping in hand at the local treasuries a suitable provision for carrying on the administration of the districts." But could not the Provinces have been made to yield more in the hands of their lawful owner? The Government must be very chivalric, indeed, to maintain the provinces solely for the benefit of the Nizam and it is in his interest alone that they demur to a restitution, unquestionably.

THE Minor Maharaja of Mourbhanj has arrived at Darjeeling, and has taken Magdala Cottage, part of the Meadow Bank Boarding House. The Maharaja is in indifferent health, we are sorry to hear.

A GWALIOR correspondent says:—"There is very little news to chronicle, save the new administrative arrangements which Sir Gunpat Rao proposes to make. During a recent meeting of the Council, the President proposed to invest Scindia's treasure in Government securities for the benefit of the young Prince. The two members of the Council who are closely related to Scindia opposed the proposal, on the ground that it was neither advisable nor justifiable to lend the amount to Government during the minority of the Maharaja. Sir Ganpat Rao replied that an investment of the kind would not only constitute a mark of confidence on the part of the State, but would bring in a handsome return in the shape of interest, which the State could utilise in several reforms and thus save it from extra expenses. Not only that, but it will also relieve the State of the anxiety and apprehension consequent upon the money lying idle in the treasury. The members who were at first in opposition reluctantly agreed to the proposal. After a warm discussion, Sir Ganpat Rao, having taken the votes of the four other members, decided to invest half of the treasure in Government securities, and requested Sir Lepel Griffin to bring the matter to the notice of the Supreme Government. Three-and-a-half crores of rupees will now be lent to Government on 4 per cent., and it will yield an income of Rs. 10,00,000 annually." Sir Gunput may well expect to come in for some thing very handsome in the hands of the Government for his clever stroke of *Dalali*. No khairkhan is put in for no purpose.

IT is understood that on Mr. Crosthwaite's return from Mandalay he will make Rangoon his fixed headquarters, and will spend most of his time there.

IT is probable that a number of Indian Chiefs and Noblemen will be present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London on the 20th June next. Besides the Maharajah Holkar, Dewan Raghunath Rao, and two Nawabs from Hyderabad, the Chiefs of Bhownuggur, Wadhwan, Morvi and Limri in the Bombay Presidency, are shortly expected to start for England to be present on the occasion. Their presence as representatives of Her Majesty's great Empire in the East which has just celebrated the Jubilee in a right royal fashion must be very gratifying to Her Majesty and of great significance too.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"A good many people in Calcutta have probably wondered who the Mr. Jobbins is who, we were told, recently has been appointed from England to the post of Principal of our local School of Art. A London correspondent, writing by the last mail, says that Mr. W. H. Jobbins 'has had very large experience both as a teacher of art in England and as a student in Italy. He has likewise shown some very good works in the Royal Academy." The name is somewhat against the learned professor, we are afraid.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

BABU PRAMADA DASS MITTER, Reis of Benares, has contributed Rs. 1,700 to the Imperial Institute.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Calcutta Institution was held on Friday last at the School premises in Bow Bazar Street in the presence of a large number of friends of the Institution and parents of the pupils. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison presided on the occasion. The school is making good progress, we are glad to notice.

CALCUTTA has been visited by a party of Japanese commercial men, charged by the merchants of Hiogo to inquire into the working of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, and as to the possibility of increasing the trade between Japan and India. The deputation proceeds from Calcutta to Bombay.

THE half-yearly examination of compounders, or dispensers of European drugs, was held on Thursday last. There were about 70 candidates of whom only a few were Mahomedan. About 49 passed successfully. The candidates were examined in Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

INFORMATION coming by way of Afghanistan states that the section of the Russian Transcaspian Railway from Charjui on the Oxus to Bokhara is nearly complete.

THERE has been rather a sharp fight over the election of a Chairman by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Captain Morland had not served a full year, and done such good work that there was a desire to re-elect him. A Parsi gentleman, however, put forward a Mahomedan candidate, Mr. Sayani, on the ground that the Corporation never had a Mahomedan Chairman, and it was high time the compliment of electing one of their number was paid to the Mahomedan members of the Corporation and ratepayers. No one disputed either the Mahomedan's claims or Mr. Sayani's personal fitness; but the party in favor of Captain Morland's re-election were annoyed at the opposition under the circumstances, and feeling ran somewhat high on the subject, giving rise to an acrimonious correspondence in the local papers. The election took place on Tuesday last, when Captain Morland was re-elected by a majority of 9 votes.

MR. JOSHUA CLARKE, a Eurasian, who is Sub-Registrar, High Court, Allahabad, and Vice-President, Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association, of that place, has been appointed to the Sub-Committee Public Service Commission, to represent the Eurasian community.

THE Benares *Courier* says:—"The cholera epidemic may now be said to have been entirely stamped out. All panic has ceased and a sense of relief now pervades the inhabitants, although sporadic cases are now and then reported to us. A special worship was recently held by the Hindus at the temple of Biswanathji, in thanks-giving, as if it were for this relief." The sanitation of the holy city needs sadly to be looked after in the interest of the residents, as well as the millions of pilgrims that visit it annually. The proposed drainage scheme, will of course, do immense good.

A PROJECT is afloat to make a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. It will start from Bordeaux, passing by Ayen, Toulouse, to Narbonne, where it will connect with the Mediterranean. The most eminent Engineers certify that the scheme is practicable. The canal will be 254 miles long 8½ metres deep, 56 to 80 meters wide, and never

narrower than 36 in the rocky sections. The passage will be made from sea to sea in about 54 hours, being a gain over the rounding of Gibralter route of 30 hours for fast and 96 for ordinary steamers. A single hour saved is infinite gain in these days of rapid locomotion.

THE great unwashed of Calcutta saw the old year out and ushered in the new one on Tuesday last by holding their customary annual processions of *Sangs*. Unmindful of heat, dust, and fatigue, parties of musicians and caricaturists paraded the streets through the livelong day and enjoyed the fun lustily to no small amusement of the sightseers that turned out in thousands. Sparkling humour and scathing hits marked all the proceedings, and it is pleasing to observe that the grosser aspects of these shows are fast disappearing under better influences. Calcutta is growing proverbially lifeless in all its festivals, specially of lower life, and though no Lord Mayors help with a contribution or countenance, it is refreshing to be able to think that they have life, animation and organisation yet left to make these shows a success. The one great feature of the day was that the proceedings were thoroughly orderly, though large masses participated in them. *Kashariparah* used to be the scene of these festivities some years ago. But they have now drifted to *Jeleaparah* in the Southern quarter of the town.

THURSDAY, 14TH APRIL.

ON the reopening of the next sessions of the Campbell Medical School in June next, a Bengalee Female class, in connection with Lady Dufferin's Fund, to be designated the "Certificate Licentiate Class," is to be opened in that institution, as has been done at the Medical College. It is said that there are six candidates for admission. We wish the plan every success.

THE Ghilzais have offered the throne of Ghuzni to a local Moolah, who has declined in favour of Mir Alam Khan, son of the late Mushk-i-Alam. Is Abdur Rahaman supposed tamely to stand by?

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission go from Allahabad to Lahore, where they are due about the 20th instant.

A PRELIMINARY Survey for a Railway between Bahraich and Sitapore has been sanctioned. Sitapore is already connected by rail with Lucknow and other important localities and will grow quite important on its own account at no distant date.

THE North Western Provinces are making a rapid advance in the important matter of railway communication. The total length of railways under construction during the last four years, has been 1,030 miles. Of these, 720 miles have been opened for traffic, and the remaining 310 miles will be completed within the next three months. Before the end of 1887, 2,510 miles of railway will be open for traffic—a mileage considerably greater than that of any other Province of India. No village, it is stated, except in the Himalayas and hill tracts south of the Mirzapore district, will be more than 40 miles from a railway station. All but eight of the forty-nine districts into which the Province is divided are traversed by, or are in close touch with, the railways, and four of these eight will soon be traversed by the Indian Midland line. Of the four others still left, one is Garhwal, in the hills; two others—Rae Bareli and Pertabgarh—will be crossed by the new branch line which it is proposed to make; and the fourth, Ballia, is in the angle of two great rivers with good water carriage.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—"I hear on very good authority that the circulation of the *Times* and the advertisements have been diminished so rapidly as to give serious concern to its proprietors. A few years ago it was making seventy or eighty thousand a year, and now it only makes fifty thousand. I hear there was a big consultation down at Bearwood, Mr. Walter's country seat, a few months ago, in which there was a council to discuss the momentous question whether the paper should be reduced to a penny or not. In favour of this course, there is the extraordinary success of the *Morning Post*. When that paper was three pence a copy, it was close to bankruptcy, and now, since its reduction to a penny, it brings in Sir Algernon Borthwick, its proprietor, the handsome income of thirty-five thousand pounds a year." What is the good of telling the story in India?

THE yearly license for the collection of India-rubber in the Bhamo district sold by auction for a lakh of rupees. The license or farming of the collection of duty on jade stone sold for Rs. 46,000. But did not Mr. Crosthwaite recently give assurance that the rubber contract entered into by the late king would not be disturbed?

THE usual notification is published in the *Gazette of India* directing the Viceregal Council to assemble at Simla, but no date has yet been fixed.

FRIDAY, 15TH APRIL.

SINCE the stoppage of the importation of apples from America in the ice ships a great impetus has been given to the opening of apple orchards in the Kumaon district, and the specimens of the fruit sent for sale have met with general approval. The Government gives every encouragement to the extension of the orchards by growing apple and pear trees from grafts and seeds, and last year nearly five thousand of the former and three hundred of the latter were distributed from the Government orchards. The demand for trees comes from natives of all classes, and is so great that it has risen beyond the power of a Government orchard to supply at present.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Ripon Memorial Fund was lately held at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association. It was proposed, and carried by a majority of four votes, that the Secretaries of the Committee be requested respectfully to point out to Government that, as stated in their letter, dated 20th August, 1886, the funds were raised for the essential object of perpetuating the name of the Marquis of Ripon so as to serve as a distinct memorial of the estimation in which he was held by the natives of the country, and that as no scheme had been proposed by which these funds could be transferred to the proposed Victoria Technical Institute, by which the above object could be carried out in its integrity, Government would be pleased to state what assistance they would be prepared to give in the manner proposed by Government in their Resolution of 15th September, 1886.

THE third criminal Session of the High Court will commence on Monday the 25th instant.

THE last Calcutta Gazette devotes 111 pages towards the publication of the names, style or calling, residence or place of business, native country and religion of persons liable to serve on juries, common and special in the Calcutta High Court during the ensuing year. The common jurors number 1846 and the special jurors 254.

THE Shah of Persia intends to send one of his cousins to London to specially congratulate the Queen on her Jubilee.

A SCHOOL for journalists has been started in London. Here the pupils will be instructed in the writing of paragraphs, reviewing, short-hand, special correspondence, war correspondence, leaders, sub-leaders, art and dramatic criticism, sub-editing, &c. Ready-made editors are not quite as plentiful in England as out here.

LORD DUFFERIN is said to be charmed with Dehra and proposes paying the place an annual visit during his stay in India. Have a *pucca adda* at all charming places by all means.

THE London Arya Somaj will present an address to the Queen on the Jubilee day on behalf of all the Indian subjects in England. The address will be presented in a casket of gold, silver, ivory, and sandalwood, and of genuine Indian manufacture. The Somaj will also raise a fund for founding a Jubilee scholarship in connection with the Dayanund Anglo-Vernacular College at Lahore.

THE ninetieth birthday of the Emperor of Germany was celebrated amidst popular rejoicings, unprecedented pageantry, and enthusiasm. Berlin was splendidly decorated, and brilliantly illuminated despite the rain. The assemblage of Sovereigns, Princes, and Ambassadors of Europe was extraordinary, including the Prince of Wales, two Russian Grand Dukes, the Crown Princes of Austria, Sweden, and Denmark, the Kings and Queens of Roumania and Saxony, and the brother of the King of Italy. It was observed that the Emperor was specially cordial to the representatives of Russia and the Pope. The University students, four thousand strong, organised several striking processions, including one with torch-lights. Boundless enthusiasm was displayed, only paralleled by the triumphal entry of the Army of 1871. The Emperor seemed hearty and radiant. He announced the betrothal of Prince Henry, the Crown Prince's Sailor Son, to the Princess Irene of Hesse.

SATURDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE details of the last attempt on the Czar's life show that the police received warnings from London, Berlin, and Bucharest, which placed them on the track of the conspirators. Two days before the attempt at assassination, the police saw six men, including three University students, placed at three points along the Emperor's route, and carrying

bombs of the shape of books, bags, opera glasses, and rolls of music. These were quietly arrested, and, it is reported, executed a week later in company with Degaieff, the murderer of Colonel Sondaikin. The chief culprits are said to be Cossacks, and wholesale arrests have been made, including numerous women, some of whom have been knouted until they became insensible. Several officers of the Grenadier Guards have also been arrested, and a high police official is reported to have attempted to commit suicide. It is believed that the Czar has been much touched by the feeling messages of sympathy sent him by the Queen of England, the German Emperor, and the Emperor of Austria. A minor attempt on the Czar's life is reported. A train in which the Emperor and Empress were returning from the Grand Duke of Vladimir's palace was severely shaken by passing over a bar placed across the railway. The engine-driver succeeded in stopping the train. These alarms have affected the health of the Empress who has been advised to make a tour in Italy.

THE Calcutta Tramways Company are, we are sorry to notice, not making as good profits as they might. The Calcutta Tramway Directors' report for the year ending December 31st shows gross receipts £48,980, and expenditure, including loss on exchange, £42,249. The profit on the year's working is £6,731, which, added to the balance brought forward from last year's accounts, and deducting a provision for depreciation of rupee paper still held by the Company, gives an available balance to the credit of revenue £9,811. Out of this balance the Directors recommend that a dividend be paid at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, which will absorb £6,888; that £1,000 be added to the reserve and maintenance funds; and that £1,923 be carried forward to next year's account. The dividend coming to the Trustees for the Company on the 2,500 shares held by them, included in the above £6,888, will amount to £500, which will be credited in the next year's accounts. The traffic receipts for the year amounted to £48,7881, as against £42,827 for 1885, or an increase of £5,961 and the passengers to 8,599,799, as against 6,477,659—an increase of 2,122,140. The expenditure, including the loss in exchange on remitances, amounted to £42,249 as against £42,425 for 1885, showing a reduction of £174. The 2,500 shares received from the contractors, are still held by Trustees on behalf of the Company, and the proceeds of these shares, when realised will be applied in reduction of capital expenditure. The amount expended on capital account during the year has been £7,074. A 2 per cent profit is considerably less than the Company could make, if its affairs were properly managed throughout. The first thing to deserve public support is to consult public convenience and no carrying Company can do otherwise. Mr. Maples, the present Manager, we are glad to testify, has introduced some very good reforms in the working of the Company and his efforts to popularise it will, we trust, prove successful.

THE *Statesman*, always out-spoken, has the following remarks on the toadyism which has evolved a memorial picture for SirRivers Thompson:—"The mania for memorializing every body in India is becoming ridiculous. Now it is the judgment of sober sense, and perfect charity, to say that two of these memorials are little better than an insult to public intelligence, and that the third is simply a protest of a small part of the community against the general verdict of condemnation passed by the remainder and larger part. To set up a memorial of Sir Rivers Thompson's Government is to memorialize great administrative weakness, to say the least of it. And so false have we become that we can nevertheless urge each other to subscribe money for putting up a marble statue of each man. We can understand Sir Rivers Thompson's private friends and immediate associates, like the Viceroy, desiring to show their respect for his character in all the relations of private life, but how can the public Press with any propriety urge the people, he governed with such manifest weakness at one time and obstinacy at others, to subscribe to a memorial of his rule? We did expect something from Sir Rivers Thompson, while in no instance that we can recal, except the Rungpore Deer case—and that, we are told, was necessitated by the Viceroy's intervention—did he call his subordinates to account for their wrong-doing. He took no step whatever, to arrest the monstrous proceedings of the collector of Gya towards that poor victim, the Maharanee of Tikari, but after a course of gross outrage against her, weakly thought to make atonement by publicly *Gazetting* her three days after her death, as Maharanee, the collector having been unscrupulous enough to ask permission to address her *without* her title, break the poor young creature's spirit. The only truthful inscription that can be put upon a memorial to Sir Rivers will be that he was a man of unblemished private character."

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1887.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

DR. LETHBRIDGE'S REPORT on the administration of the Jail Department in Bengal for 1886 was submitted before the new year had been many weeks old. The object of this unusual promptitude in the submission of the report was probably to enable Sir Rivers Thompson to review it before he laid down the reins of office. The terrible mortality in the Bengal Jails during the last few years had created a strong conviction in the public mind that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark. The late Lieutenant-Governor, at the close of his administration, was naturally anxious to remove this conviction, and fortune favoured him. The general results recorded in the report under notice are very satisfactory. The daily average population fell from 15,506 in 1881 to 13,504 in 1886. During the same period the number of punishments fell from 49,740 to 40,504, and the number of whippings fell from 914 to 396. The death-rate which during the 20 years previous to 1883 was 61·5 per mille, fell during the last four years to 49·4 and last year it reached the unprecedentedly low figure of 37·2. "The enormous improvement that has taken place," observes Sir Rivers Thompson, "is due primarily, to the operation of the last financial contract, under which Sir Ashley Eden was enabled to devote large sums of money to the construction of new jails, but largely also to the able and unwearied supervision of Dr. Lethbridge and the cordial co-operation of the superintendents under him. The general results indicate a combination of firmness, humanity, and general efficiency which reflects the highest credit on all concerned in the administration of this important department." It is needless to say that this improvement in the results of Jail Administration in this province for which Sir Rivers Thompson takes credit would not have taken place if the attention of Parliament had not been drawn by Mr. Frank O'Donnell to the terrible mortality in the Bengal prisons. Badgered by Mr. O'Donnell's frequent interpellations on the subject, Lord Hartington, who was then Secretary of State for India, took up the question in right earnest, and impressed on the Government of India the imperative necessity of reducing the terrible mortality in the prisons of Bengal. We cannot forget that it was under Dr. Lethbridge's "able and unwearied supervision" that the number of punishments more specially the number of whippings, had enormously increased.

The number of offences reported against prisoners, and punished by Criminal Courts and Jail Officers during the past year, decreased from 48,790 to 40,504. The number of punishments in 1884 was 56,558. There has, therefore, been a decrease of over 16,000 in the two years. It is satisfactory to note that offences relating to work diminished by 3993. The ratio per cent. of offences and punishments to the daily average number of prisoners has fallen from 412·91 in 1884 to 354·65 in 1885, and 299·93 in 1886. The figure is still far above any of those reported from other provinces in 1885. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the ratio per cent. of offences to the daily average number of prisoners was, in 1885, only 36·17; in the Punjab 93·2; in Madras, 59·49 and in Bombay 45·1. Sir Rivers Thompson is not prepared to admit that the Bengal system errs on the side of over-registration of offences. He contends that other Local Governments in India have established a standard in this matter to which it would not be desirable to conform. He points out that the figures for Bengal relating to Jail offences compare favourably with those for English local prisons and Irish prisons (local and convict). We must, however, remember that in this matter there can be no fair comparison between Bengal on the one hand and England and Ireland on the other. Prisoners in the United Kingdom are a much more turbulent class of men than those who inhabit the jails of this province. The system of recording jail offences ought to be uniform throughout India; otherwise it is not possible to institute comparisons between the statistics of different provinces of the Empire. An enquiry should be made into the system of registering prison offences which prevails in the various provinces by the ablest and most experienced jail administrators in India. We think that for this important task no better officer can be chosen than Dr. William Walker, the new Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. It is satisfactory to note that of the various kinds of punishment inflicted by jail officers, all the severer forms, with the exception of whipping, show a decided decrease. The number of corporal punishments increased from 347 to 396. "This" we are told, "was mainly due to an unusual number of floggings being rendered necessary in the Presidency Jail, during the early part of the year, by organised insubordination among the prisoners." Any increase in the number of corporal punishments cannot be too carefully watched.

Coming to vital statistics, we note that last year the ratio of deaths from cholera was 2·7 per mille, which was lower than in any previous year except 1880, and the ratio of total deaths, 37·2 per mille, is the lowest on record. Still it compares unfavourably with the death-rate in the North-West Jails which is below 25 per mille. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks:—"In the absence of accurate statistics of the mortality of the general population, it is impossible to say what proportion this rate bears to the death-rate for the same ages of the province as a whole; but the past year is known to have been unusually healthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot doubt that the convicts in Bengal died at a higher rate than the free population. This is no doubt the most difficult problem to the solved by the Jail administration of this province. On the analogy of the statistics of great Britain and Ireland, it would be reasonable to expect that in Jails managed so well as those of Bengal, on the whole, undoubtedly are, the death-rate would be less than the rate for the country in general." Dr. William Walker, while Inspector-General of Jails in the North-Western Provinces, said in one of his annual reports that Jail administrators in India should not be satisfied until the death-rate of the prison population has been reduced to that of the general population. We have the late Lieutenant-Governor's own admission that last year, when the death-rate was the lowest on record, the convicts in Bengal died at a higher rate than the free population.

A REMEDY FOR LOW EXCHANGE.

The future growth of expenditure connected with exchange is a source of grave anxiety to the Indian tax-payer. The Revised Estimates of 1886-87 shew that the loss by Exchange is expected to exceed the amount estimated by nearly half a million. This item has increased from 4½ millions in the Accounts of 1885-86 to 5½ millions in the estimates for the current year. There can be little doubt that the actual loss by exchange in 1887-88 will exceed the amount estimated. The rate of exchange taken in the Budget of the current year is 17½ pence. But we must not forget that the rate which now prevails is less than 17 pence, and that last year it had fallen as low as 16¼ pence. The fall of a penny in the rate of exchange imposes on the finances of India a burden of nearly a million and a quarter.

This being the case, we cannot too carefully consider any measures that are suggested with a view to set exchange right. Mr. Holt Hallet has discovered an easy remedy for low exchange. He recently read a paper on Indian Railways before the Society of Arts. He is of opinion that Railway extension in India would not only set exchange right, but remove the commercial crisis through which the united kingdom is now passing. He said:—"We must acquire fresh customers by opening new markets. Those markets were within our reach in India and Burma, and unless they were opened, and our trade carried into them and into the unopened markets of China and Indo-China, many of our manufactories must be closed. As we lowered our prices, foreign tariffs were raised, and would continue to rise until our wares were generally shut out from continental markets. The American tariff at present varied between 50 and 265 per cent. on articles of import. Would it not have been better for the extension of our commerce if the £400,000,000 that we had invested in United State Railways had been invested in those of India. India was a willing customer. Enrich her by spending money on her railways and she would repay us by taking ever-increasing quantities of our manufactories, and would certainly prove an inexhaustible mine of wealth to this community." Mr. Holt Hallet accordingly proposed the immediate expenditure of 100 millions on the construction of new railways in India. He opined that this vast expenditure would not in any way increase the liabilities of the Government of India. He pointed out that a railway constructed in the first year would, in the ordinary course, pay 1 per cent., the third year 2 per cent., and taking the average of Indian railways 5·8 per cent in the eigth year. Mr. Holt Hallet then proceeded to say:—"If a policy of Government guarantees were adopted, the depression of trade would vanish, and the revenues of India greatly increase. Railways in India and Burma were of great importance for English cotton and yarn industries. To those two countries was exported in 1884 nearly one-half of our total export. Were it not for railways in India, our cotton, yarn and steel industries would be depressed to a greater degree than what they were. And knowing how useful railways in India proved not only to commerce, civilization and to the welfare of the Natives of India, but also in times of war, famine and insurrection, was it not pitiful that the Secretary of State and the Government of India could complacently look on and refuse to expedite their construction by such concessions, as would enable them to be placed on the stock markets of the world. He hoped that the new Secretary of State for India would resolutely follow his words at Ashton-under-Lyne, when he stated that he wanted the people of England to come forward, and say they would advance money to extend the railway system of India."

It will be seen that Mr. Holt Hallet has no doubt whatever that railway extension in India would remedy the depression of trade from which the United Kingdom is so much suffering, and that capital laid out in constructing railway in this country would prove sound and profitable investments. If so, the question naturally arises, why do not the British capitalists come forward to invest their capital in Indian railways without a guarantee from Government? It is a great pity that Mr. Holt Hallet did not answer this important question. The real fact of the matter is that Indian railways are not such sure and profitable investments as Mr. Holt Hallet would have the British capitalist believe. The railway system of this country as a whole is a good deal less flourishing than the official reports represent it to be. The truth is that if a few paying lines were left out of the calculation, the results would be unquestionably bad. There are only four of the great guaranteed lines, which have brought surplus profits to the State. They are the East Indian Railway, the Eastern Bengal Railway the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Judging of the financial results of Indian railways, it can not be too carefully borne in mind that the earnings of these four lines bring up the general average. It is a great mistake to assume that all Indian railways are paying concerns. Mr. J. M. Maclean, in a paper read before the Society of Arts three years ago said:—"There are many of the lines which do not pay, and which probably never will. In the official tables the paying lines are made to supplement the losses on the non-paying lines, and thus to present a delusive notion of the Indian railway system as a whole." In corroboration of Mr. Maclean's statement we may mention here that in 1882-83, the net profits of the Madras Railway only yielded a dividend of 2·2 per cent., the Government having to pay 2·8 per cent. in order to make up the guaranteed interest. The South Indian Railway during the same year paid 3 per cent., leaving 2 to be paid by Government. We should also remember that

the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the session of 1884 found after a careful investigation, that up to the end of 1883, the Indian tax-payer had had to pay no less than 70 millions on account of railways. All this Mr. Holt Hallet conveniently overlooks. In the teeth of these facts, it cannot be contended with any show of reason that Indian railways are such profitable investiments as they are said to be. Indeed the British capitalist knows this very well as he will not invest a farthing in Indian railways without a Government guarantee. The inevitable result of carrying out Mr. Holt Hallet's proposal would be the bankruptcy of India.

RUKMABAI.

THE golden lady, for that is the meaning of her name, whether pronounced Rukma or Rukmi, deserves our cordial commiseration. She has been doubly wronged: she has been for a long time neglected by a brute of a husband, and she has now been placed in an awkward and very unpleasant position by a set of designing persons who profess to be her friends. The offence of the husband may be palliated, though not excused, for by the custom of the country, a young lady before her puberty is best left under the guardianship of her parents, and the husband, it would seem, had not the where-with-all to support her in a fitting style. The "friends" have no excuse whatever. It is but natural that an elegant young lady, brought up in ease, elegance and the luxury of a piano, should dislike the society of an ugly, illiterate and asthmatic husband. A Desdemona may be devoted to a blackamoor. A Durga may adore an ash-besmeared serpent-encircled vagabond, who roams about in matted hair, and a tiger skin for raiment. A Behula may carry about the corpse of her newly-wed Lakhindar, determined to get him restored to life. But a Girl of the Period, whether a European or an Indian, cannot be expected to produce the counterpart of a Desdemona, a Durga, or a Behula. The attractions, the pleasures, the joys of the world are too strong for her, and it is but ordinary human nature she follows when she makes her choice. In Europe she often prefers a smasher or a badaud to a Socrates, and she is not to be blamed for it. But her so-called friends have no business to make her cats' paw for their own purposes. In the enormous amount of legal proceedings, editorials, essays, correspondence, speeches and lectures that have been published within the last eight or ten months, we look in vain for anything like a reliable account of the true feeling of the lady concerned. It is always some one or other that speaks for her, but never she herself uncontrolled by sinister advisers. In the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act the law provides that before a dissolution of a marriage is pronounced by a Court the converted husband and his Hindu wife should be allowed an opportunity to meet and talk with each other so as to reconcile their differences; but Bhikaji and Rukmabai have had no such opportunity. They act throughout as marionettes as lay figures for the display of forensic, humanitarian, reformatory and anti-Hindu declamations. The latest phase of the case is that Rukmabai has written a letter to a relation of a Bishop in England praying that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress may be pleased to enact as an act of grace in this year of her jubilee, that no marriage contracted by a girl under fifteen years of age and a young man under twenty may be enforced by Her Majesty's Courts in India. The letter has been published in the *Times* newspaper, but it has not yet been received in this country. Judging from its substance as given in the telegrams published in the Bombay papers, it is obvious that the letter is the production of other than the lady. One can easily conceive that the young lady in imminent danger of being sent to jail should appeal to Her Majesty for protection, and the obvious prayer in such an appeal would be that the foreign law of the restitution of conjugal rights should not be brought to bear upon her. We can well understand the reason for such a prayer. It would be just what any woman under like circumstances would pray for. But it is hard to believe that she should entirely forget her own self, think nothing of her impending imprisonment, be quite unmindful of her own suffering, and have not a thought of the iniquity of the foreign law, but pray that her own national law be set aside, and a new one may be passed fixing the minimum limit of the age for marriage at fifteen years. A Marcus Curtius may jump into an abysmal chasm to save his country, but no young lady in her teens is at all likely to rush into a civil jail to fix the limit of the age for marriage at fifteen years. The only inference that any disinterested liberal man can draw from the prayer is that the letter is the handiwork of the astute would-be social reformers whose great object is to make the British Government break its promise and undo the Hindu Law. They have been for a long time exhibiting "coruscations of rhetorical fireworks" about infant and widow marriage with scant success, and have now got hold of the name of an interesting young lady to give an air of vraisemblance to their hysterical complaints. They have tried many dodges, and this one appears the most promising of all. Logically it is as worthless as its predecessors, but logic has never been the forte of pseudo-reformers. Their main position, the citadel of their strong hold, is sentimentalism, and what can be more favorable to such a feeling than association with an interesting young lady in distress. For such a cause many a gallant knight has broken his lance and his limbs by fighting against windmills, and why should not some more do the same? We say that logically the position is weak, and this is easily proved. The argument is that the consent of a girl of eleven is not binding and, therefore, a Hindu marriage at that age is invalid. Admitting it, one is naturally inclined to ask, is the consent of a girl of fifteen more binding? Under all civilized law no girl of fifteen can bind herself to a bond for fifty Rupees. Such bond would be invalid on account of her incapacity to execute any deed of the kind during her minority; and if that is the law, what can be the weight of a deed by which she disposes of her person for life at that age? If the one is invalid, the other must be a hundred times more so. Hindu Law obviates all such difficulties by repudiating the idea of marriage being a contract between the bridegroom and the bride. The bride is the object of a gift, the subject of a contract, if the term contract is at all to be used, and not a party to it. Its parallel we have in the law of apprenticeship, where a father or guardian binds his minor son or ward, but certainly never with the minors' consent formally obtained, to serve a stranger. Such was also the case in Europe in former times, and even to this day the consent of a girl of twelve in England is held sufficient for an inchoate marriage. The marriage is held valid for the time being, and may continue to be so till the end of her life, unless the girl repudiates it on attaining her majority. The theory is that puberty is attained earlier in hot climates than in cold ones, but the prayer of the letter repudiates the position, and requires in India fifteen years for that for which twelve is sufficient in England. It is the counterpart of what Malabari & Co. have been fighting for in their attempt at social reform, and it is difficult to resist the inference that we see in the letter the hand of that clique. Our contemporary of the *Englishman* thinks the prayer to be a very reasonable one, but the *Pioneer*, with better knowledge of the world, or more frankness, denounces it as unfit to be granted. We look upon it as positively mischievous. The refusal of Government to uphold the civil law of its foreign subjects which it has solemnly promised to uphold is tantamount to abjuration of the duties of a most important branch of Government, and the evil which would proceed from such a course is frightful to contemplate. If the principle advocated be true, the change of law should apply equally to the Hindus and the Muhammadans, and it is not difficult to conceive what would be the effect of such interference with the present Muhammadan Law. It is probable, however, that the would-be reformers do not take the Muhammadans into consideration. They believe or think that the Hindus will tamely submit to any change of their law, and, therefore, have them only in mind. It is on this principle that they have not, in the letter written in the name of Rukmabai, said a word against the *fonset origo* of all mischief, the law about the restitution of conjugal rights, and concentrated their efforts against the Hindu law. Had they said anything against the English law, they would have alienated the sympathy of Englishmen in England and India and lost all chance of success, but Hindu Law they know has no defender, and so they revel in their denunciations against it.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

MR. WHITE'S report upon the working of the Education Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1885-86 clearly exhibits the state of education in those provinces. The total number of educational institutions of all classes existing on the 31st March, 1886, was 6,067 as compared with 6,091 in the previous year. The number of scholars' average attendance also shows a slight decrease, which is confined to primary schools. This decrease is, however, more nominal than real, as it is chiefly due to the elimination of fictitious entries. The statistics contained in the report show that about 94 in every 1,000 of the male and four of the female population of a school-going age receive a school education of some kind, and that of these nearly three-fourths attend institutions supported in whole or in part by Government. The report does not unfortunately furnish any information as to the character of the education given at the schools supported entirely by private efforts, and the classes of the population from which their scholars are drawn. We hope this omission will be supplied in the report for the official year just expired. We note that, taking all classes of institutions together, the numbers in each 10,000 of the population of a school-going age which are sent to school by the Hindus and Mahomedans are 851 and 1,550 respectively. A great predominance of Mahomedans, in proportion to the numerical strength of their total populations, is observable at private and secondary schools. To the first they contribute nearly four times as many pupils in proportion to their numbers as the Hindus, and to the second nearly twice. The total expenditure of the year, direct and indirect, upon education shows an increase of one lakh and a quarter over the figure of the previous year. But this increase was more than met by an advance of nearly two lakhs in the contributions from other sources and the net cost to the State was actually reduced by upwards of half-a-lakh. Nevertheless, the Director suggests that the present charge for University education might be considerably lessened by a reduction in the number of the superior educational staff and the concentration of the pupils at one or two Colleges. We are extremely glad to see that the suggestion does not find favour with Sir Alfred Lyall. The Lieutenant-Governor rightly holds that such a measure would be sure to check the expansion of higher education which there is every reason to expect, and which would effect the same result in a more desirable manner. His Honor observes:—Besides the provision which is made in anticipation of the increasing number of students, the maintenance of a not excessive number of centres for University teaching has many other advantages. The risk of extinguishing local peculiarities of thought and character is diminished; the inconveniences of long journeys to college and the removal of the pupils from the sphere of the influences of their home and their caste-fellows are avoided; and the rivalry which is encouraged between the various colleges is likely to be of considerable service to education generally." In this view all sensible and right-thinking persons will agree.

It affords us very great pleasure to note that the statistics of the year under report show an increasing demand for a University education. The number of students in Colleges rose from 1,041 to 1121. The results of the University examinations were satisfactory with the exception of those for the M. A. degree, in which only two out of eight candidates succeeded. The increase in the number of pupils attending the Benares Sanskrit College is an evidence of the popularity

of that institution. We shall watch with great interest the progress of the experiment of inducing the students of Sanskrit undergoing examination in English. The best results were obtained at the University examinations by the Canning, Muir and Agra Colleges. It is worthy of note that 26 of the successful candidates, at the F.A examination were Mahomedans, as compared with only 8 in the preceding year. The results of the Middle examinations were extremely unsatisfactory. Of the 2008 candidates who presented themselves at the Anglo-Vernacularex amination only 785 passed; while out of 1082 candidates who went up to the Middle Vernacular examination only 154 were successful, In spite of a small decrease in the total attendance at Primary Schools, the proportion of pupils in the Upper Primary classes rose from 17·2 to 19·5 per cent. in the whole number of scholars. Female education is not making much progress in the United Provinces. Of the eighteen public elementary schools for girls in the Meerat Division, four are in the Bulandashahar district and ten in Aligurh. With regard to the former, the Inspector reports that many of the girls though entered as present from day to day, were found never to attend the schools, and the names of some of them still appeared in the registers, although they had left for their husbands' houses months, and in a few cases, years ago. With regard to the ten Aligurh schools, the Inspector reports that three of them existed on paper only. In the Agra Division, the 31 public elementary schools for girls are in an unsatisfactory state. Very little is taught in them and no progress is made. In Rohilkhand there is not a single important school of this class. The Inspector of the Allahabad Division states that the girls' schools in his Division are more or less unreal. He writes:—"People generally decline to allow their girls to read under the tuition of men and most of the female teachers who have been obtained have not proved satisfactory in morals." The Director remarks:—"The efforts that have hitherto been made to spread education among women by means of these schools, have almost completely failed, and it will be for the district boards, who are now responsible for the maintenance of these institutions, to consider whether they should not withdraw aid entirely from institutions for which no adequate return is forthcoming, and which from their ill-success rather tend to check than further the education of women." The Vernacular primary schools for girls maintained by the District Boards out of public funds are doing little or no good, and they may be closed without the slightest detriment to the public interests."

No special arrangements exist in the United Provinces for the education of Mahomedans; but there are special schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians taught in public schools was 2,258 in 1885-86 as compared with 2321 in the previous year. The special schools for Europeans and Eurasians were during the year under report brought under the revised *Code of Regulations for European Schools*. The new code proportions the grant-in-aid of each school to the number of the scholars and their proficiency. If the principles laid down in the code had been fully carried out, the result would have been a reduction in the total grant of Rs. 8,633. But to prevent sudden reductions, the rules were relaxed, and in many cases higher grants were given than were strictly earned. It is very doubtful whether the same consideration would have been shown to schools intended for Natives under similar circumstances. The new code, the Director tells us, is under trial, and whether or nor it will prove a success cannot be decided from the experience of the first year of its working. But Mr. White has no doubt that the tendency of the system is to prove the instruction in the schools by prescribing for them definite standards and tests and giving them a strong stimulus to improved teaching. There were in all 27 boys' schools and 11 girls' schools attended by 1,874 scholars. Most of these are under elementary instruction, only 5 per cent. having reached the highest form of the middle stage.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin are expected to reach Simla on Friday next the 22nd instant.

THE homeopaths of Calcutta celebrated the hundred and thirty second anniversary of their founder, Samuel Hahnemann at the Albert Hall on Sunday week. The hall was crowded to overflowing and the chair was fittingly taken by the Honble Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar, C. I. E. The presidential discourse was lucid and instructive, and bore on the life and work of the founder of the system of medicine which is steadily but surely making head in Calcutta.

MESSRS Hoare, Miller and Company, of this city, are going to have, it is said, the lion's share in the newly formed Bengal-Nagpore Railway Company. Three out of a whole board of six directors of the Company will be members of their firm and their well-known partner Mr. Miller becomes the Agent and Managing Director. The success which has attended their management of the Tarakeswar Railway Company leaves little doubt that the new venture will not go amiss in their hands, at least for want of tact, experience, and managing ability.

THE dinner given by the Public Works Department employes of Bengal to Col. Trevor, their retiring chief, on Saturday week, was a complete success. His Honor Sir Steuart Bayley was one of the guests of the evening, and referred in gracious terms to the services of the gallant Colonel in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition. On Monday following the Colonel was feted by the Native staff of this department at the residence of Raja Durga Charan Law C. I. E. kindly lent for the purpose. The reception is pronounced to have been most brilliant, the house and gardens being beautifully illuminated throughout.

CIVILIAN encroachment is not confined to Bengal alone it would appear. It is reported that Mr. Crawley-Boevey, C. S., a Talukdari Settlement Officer Gujarat, is to be appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay in the place of Mr. Cooper, who is shortly going to retire. The *Times of India* is naturally very warm on the subject, and says:—"for the last twelve years Mr. Webb, a well known Bombay Barrister, has always held the appointment when it was vacant, and, as Mr. Cooper is known to be retiring shortly, it was expected on all sides that he would receive reversion of an office for which he has waited so long. To throw him suddenly over in favour of a mufassal Civilian would be an act almost as cruel as it will certainly be unpopular. On the one hand, we have a man thoroughly trained in his work, thoroughly proved by years of efficient service, an old resident in Bombay, and acquainted with all the intricacies of mercantile and shipping laws. It is suggested that there is some desire here to please the Secretary of State. But the Secretary, if he had the facts fairly put before him, would, we are convinced, never sanction a grievous personal injustice simply because Mr. Webb, who has had this office held up before his eyes for the last twelve years, does not happen to belong to the Civil Service. The Public Service Commission told us a very different story. We thought that the best men were to be enlisted henceforth on the most economical terms, and that posts now held by the Civilians would be opened to deserving merit. But the Civilians have already got the Municipal Commissionirship and the Collectorship of Bombay, which are, neither of them, scheduled appointments, and, if they once get hold of the Chief Presidency Magistracy, the claims of the local Bar will never again be considered. The worst of a job in India is that it becomes a precedent. The public should at once make a determined stand, and a memorial should be addressed first to the Governor, and then, if necessary, to the Secretary of State protesting against the loss of the single good appointment here that has hitherto always been reserved for the individual who could perform its duties most efficiently. It is also absolutely cruel to pass a man over after he has been induced to wait on for twelve years, but the transfer of the appointment to the Civil Service list has a wide public interest, quite apart from the injustice with which it is proposed to treat Mr Webb." A Civilian Presidency Magistrate does not necessarily make a thoroughly bad one and the experiences of Calcutta in this respect where Mr. B. L. Gupta, a Bengal Civilian, used to be justly regarded as an ornament of the Bench, the experience is quite the reverse. But that is little reason why the loaves and fishes of the Public Service should be the exclusive monopoly of the heaven-born clique.

BOMBAY has suddenly been roused to a sense of great and imminent danger, and is all in a flutter—because—because—it has not got a proper dock for the reception and repairs of warships. Lord Brassey, who had lately been 'sporting in the *Sunbeam*', returns to England and, being in someway connected with the Navy of his country, is bound to say something professionally and at once appears in the *Times* protesting against the enormity of arrangements which require that ships should have to be taken to Malta for repairs. The arrangement is certainly objectionable, but no exigency seems to be near at hand to send peoples' wits wandering about. Most of our English visitors think that their four weeks' Indian sojourn has gone for nothing unless they can startle the home public with some thing quite sensational, if not original. Little wonder that the naval Lord should have been no exception to this rule.

Karnodhar or the helmsman is the tittle of a newly started Bengali monthly magazine. It is cheap and fairly well-edited. The propagation of the Hindu religion seems to be the primary object of the promoters. The new venture has our sympathy and good wishes.

SELF HELP is one of the most marked features of the educational system of Calcutta, and the progress shown by our private educational establishments is truly encouraging. In the nature of things, however, the progress has hitherto been confined to the department of general education alone and recently of law. Efforts are, however, being made to have private establishments where medical education also can be imparted on a sound basis. The classes recently opened by some allopathic and homœopathic practitioners of the city have naturally been somewhat ephemeral and we are glad to note that a strong Committee of professional as well as lay gentlemen has been formed for establishing a Calcutta School of Medicine on a sound basis. Homœopathy and allopathy, as well as Hindu Medicine will be taught in this school by competent masters, and there will be an out-door and, if possible, an in-door establishment for giving relief to the sick poor, as well as for educational purposes. So long as human credulity continues what it is, quackery in medicine to some degree will be unavoidable; but all that tends to reduce to a minimum untrained' 'paths, deserves cordial public support. The prospectus does not tell us what the standard will be; but we hope that the promoters will see the propriety of making it as high as that of the University and of the recognised medical institutions as they can, so that future affiliation with the University may not be impossible. It is always desirable to maintain a uniformity of educational standard, and it should not be unwarrantably lowered. We dare say they will be able to do so in consultation with the leaders of the profession, who, though they may not have time to partake in their work, will, we have no doubt, help them with their advice and counsel with great pleasure. Schismatic spirit should not be allowed to predominate. The promoters, we are glad to notice, are mostly young medical gentlemen of good promise and we wish them all success.

SIR Steuart Bayley has selected Mr. E. G. Colvin, C. S. for his Private Secretary, and a fitting Secretary, let us hope, he will turn out for his illustrious chief.

IT is a most commendable determination on the part of our new Lieutenant-Governor, if rumour be true, to set apart a day in the week during His Honor's stay at Calcutta to attend the Bengal Secretariat and personally supervise its work. Saturday will probably be the day chosen, as the meetings of the Bengal Council are held on that day which require His Honor's presence at the Writer's Buildings. What Sir Rivers Thompson most erred in was to trust in the "young lions" of Dalhousie Square, weakly and implicitly, and dearly had he to pay for his mislaid confidence. Sir Seeuart will probably not be long in teaching his Secretaries that a new *regime* has dawned, and their officiating appointments as so many Lieutenant-Governors must be resigned. To take the bull by the horn is the right mode of dealing with it, and Sir Rivers Thompson had neither the capacity nor the will for that procedure. His successor is happily a man of quite a different calibre, and and we may take the Secretariat rule in Bengal as fairly over.

SIR Steuart Bayley has begun his administration well and wisely. Good promise is given at the start that popular opinions and popular wishes will not be sacrificed ruthlessly and recklessly in his *regime* as in the last. The appointment of Mr. H. I. S. Cotton, Secretary to the Board of Revenue to officiate for Sir Henry Leland Harrison in the chair of the Calcutta Corporation may be taken as a fair indication of what the policy of Sir Steuart will be in governing these large and important provinces. Mr. Cotton, for no other faults than those of being the author of *New India* and of befriending friendless natives, was set in the black books by Sir Rivers Thompson, and it was reserved for Sir Steuart Bayley as one of the first acts of his hopeful administration to recognise the merits of this able, honest, and large-hearted officer. In appointing Mr. Cotton in Sir Henry Harrison's place, though it be for the space of a short six months, Sir Steuart has given a promise the significancy which it is impossible to mistake.

THE authorities of the Doveton College, the Free School and the Armenian Academy are quite right in protesting against the grant of license to any liquorshop in the Free School Street. There are several educational institutions for Europeans and East Indians in the neighbourhood and the opening of fresh grogshops there would be absolutely unjustifiable. It would be a blessing if some of the grogshops in Wellington Street, Bowbazar Street and Mirzapore Street where all the leading schools of Calcutta are crowded, could be abolished. Temptation cannot be removed too far from the young and the unwary. It is to be hoped that in Sir Steuart Bayley's administration a more enlightened excise policy will be followed than that of random extension of the outstill system.

REMOVAL to Calcutta has done the venerable Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore great good. His cousin Sir Maharaja Jotindra Mohan Tagore placed one of his Chowrangee houses at the Maharshis' disposal, and we are glad to learn that he has rallied so far that his recovery is considered only a question of time. We devoutly pray for his early recovery.

WE deeply regret to have to record the death of Raja Rajendra Mullik, Bahadur, of Chorebagan. The malancholy event took place on Thursday last. The Raja was suffering much for some time from rheumatic gout, and his age and infirmities lately began to give his relatives and medical advisers much concern. Though not a public man in the strictest sense of the word perhaps, no one's name was so constantly before the public of Calcutta than that of the deceased Raja Bahadur. He was the father of the poor, and his charity was as large as it was unostentatious. During the terrible Orissa famines he liberally relieved all sufferers who flocked to the city and the daily number of beggers fed at his palace in those critical times is estimated at no less than 5000. A large number of paupers, sometimes so many as 500 daily received his charity all along and his donations and subscriptions to the District Charitable Society have been always munificent. A tale of woe never failed to move his heart, and his nature was gentle and simple as that of a child. The Government rewarded him with the titles of Rai Bahadur and Rajah Bahadur but his better reward lay in the unfeigned good-will of the poor. He was an ardent student of natural history, and *Rajendra Mallik's Cheriakhana* has been a place of popular public resort through the liberality of the owner long before the Zoo came into existence. He was also a keen lover of architecture, and his palatial residence possessed the finest mosaic marble flooring in Calcutta. He was 76 years of age at his death. Kumar Debendra Mallik is a worthy son of a worthy father and to him and the bereaved family we offer our hearty condolence.

OUR readers will be unfeignedly sorry to hear of the death of the Rev. Mr. James Long, than whom a truer, bolder and more useful friend Bengal has not had among Europeans. For thirty-one long years (1840-1871) he lived and worked among the Bengalis, and so intimately acquainted was he with their manners, customs, language and idioms that his book on Bengali proverbs may be fairly taken as a standard work on the subject. The pristine *pathshala* tortures of the Bengal village moved his tender heart and it was through his instrumentality and powerful exertions that the barbarous tortures were abolisted. But Long's greatest claims to the gratitute of Bengal, was his deep and unalterable sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed peasantry of Bengal. The publication of the late Babu Dina Bandhu Mittra's *Nildarpan* which painted in vivid and glowing colours the misdoings of the indigo-planters, who with the aid and countenance of Mufassil Magistrates established a veritable reign of terror far and near, but half did its work so long as it continued in the vernacular. It was not until Mr. Long boldly came forward to translate it into English and make it known to the civilized world that the sensation began, and the full measure of the object of the work was attained. Stung to the quick by the disclosures and sure that their fate was sealed, the planters in a desperate fit prosecuted Long through their Association as translator of the work, and found a ready and willing ally in Sir Mordant Wells who convicted him and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and to a fine of a thousand Rupees. The imprisonment was cheerfully borne by the martyr, and the fine was gladly paid down by the late Babu Kali Prasanna Singha, the well-known translator and publisher of the *Mahabharat* and the distinguished patriot. The *Englishman's* information that the fine was paid by Mr. Seth Apcar is, we are afraid, not correct. It is refreshing to observe that one of the Anglo-Indian journals which befriended the planters and was desperately angry with Mr. Long and his friends at the time, has cooled down sufficiently to take a calm and sober review of Mr. Long's life. On the day that Mr. Long was released from Jail a demonstration of unprecedented and singular enthusiasm was held in his honor at the Maidan by the native population of Calcutta. He was a powerfully ally of our illustrious predecessor, the late Harish Chander Mukerjee, in the work of planter-hunting and the names, of both are gratefully remembered in a homely ditty which recorded :—

A samay Harish malo
Longer halo karabas,

And now Long too has followed Harish.

THE statue of Sir Ashley Eden, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which has been erected by the Memorial Committee at the cost of Rs. 25,000 at the north-western corner of the Dalhousie Square, facing the stupendous pile of the Bengal Secretariat Buildings was formally unveiled by Sir Steuart Bayley on Friday last. A large number of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen was present at the ceremonial, and in the absence of Sir Richard Garth, the President of the Committee, the Hon'ble Justice Prinsep in a graceful little speech asked His Honor to unveil the statue. His Honor in response dilated at length on the merits of Sir Ashley Eden's administration, its financial prosperity, his strong mental and his gracious social qualities, his sympathy for the indigo-ridden peasantry of Bengal, and above all his good wishes for all classes of subjects placed under his rule. There is a special fitness of things in it having fallen upon Sir Steuart Bayley to unveil the statue of his late Chief, in as much Sir Steuart's official career was chiefly associated with Sir Ashley, and few had better opportunities of judging him as a ruler and a man than His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor. The statue, it is enough to say, is the handiwork of Mr. Boehm, the well-known London sculptor. It is of pure marble and in a sitting posture ; it is a very faithful likeness of the original.

CERTAIN citizens of Calcutta waited upon Sir Steuart Bayley on Thursday last to welcome His Honor on his accession to the Bengal Mashnad. The address was short and, as too often the case excessively fulsome. His Honor's reply to the address was characteristic. His Honor naturally refused to be drawn out and after exchanging compliments observed :

"I am well aware that the flattering terms in which you speak of my past career and of my qualifications for the high office on which I have just entered should not be taken too literally, and it behoves me to accept them rather as the applause which is bestowed by a kindly audience on the nervous and hesitating speaker at the outset of his speech, by way of encouragement, and as assuring him of the sympathy and good-will of his audience, rather than as the merited cheers which greet and reward the well-graced orator when his performance is finished. You say, gentlemen, that the advent of a new ruler always awakens high hopes and expectations. I, on my part, am not insensible of the profound wisdom of the sarcastic proverb quoted by King Ahab. "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off," and under the influence of this feeling I am chary, even at the risk of seeming ungracious, of saying much about myself or any policy in reply to your address."

THOSE who remember Mr. Gough as a professor of the Presidency College here and as the Principal of the local Madrassa will not be a little surprised at his evidence before the Public Service Sub-Commission at Allahabad. Mr. Gough is now the Principal of the Muir Central College, and has belonged to the educational service of the country long. He said that there was no room for further employment of natives among the graded professors except, perhaps, statutory natives educated at English Universities. He thought that natives made excellent masters up to the Entrance examination, and considered that educational pensions should be on the same footing as the Public Works Department. He considered it desirable to have a Central College in each Presidency, and objected to the governing bodies of the Universities being engaged in tuition. Mr. Gough was always regarded as a friend of the 'natives' and that makes his under-estimation of them all the more painful perhaps. Mr. W. N. Boutflower was, however, a shade more reasonable and thought it desirable to have European professors of mathematics. He preferred European Inspectors over district schools affording English education, and recommended that native officers of the department should be encouraged to visit England. Pandit Aditya Ram thought it a waste of talent in employing distinguished European graduates as inspectors of schools, but higher pay and pension were required to secure the best men for the department. Madan Mohan Malabya and Mr. Charles Dodd were next examined. The latter thought that Europeans made better inspectors than natives, and considered that native professors are a failure. He recommended an improvement in the pension and leave rules. As we discussed at some length the questions in our last issue we need not now return to them. The Sub-Commission examined witnesses for the Forest and Public Works Departments also.

THE Superintendent of the Calcutta Alms House makes a statement which must considerably lessen public sympathy for European loafers. As the *Englishman* truly observes, the statement is not at all consistent with the constant complaint one is much accustomed to hear that poor Europeans and East Indians experience great difficulty in getting situations. The Superintendent observes that last year, while there were 153 new admissions into the Alms House, there were 175 re-admissions, and the average number of times a pauper is re-admitted is five, while there are instances of men who have been inmates of the House ten times. "These men have been repeatedly found employment, and have, over and over again, been furnished with funds and clothes to start afresh in their endeavours to obtain an honest livelihood," but they have lost the situations which were found for them. "No other reason can be assigned for this being so than that the inherent desire to be idle, while they know they can and will be saved from starving, underlies the plausible statements which these men make." To check the evil the rules about re-admission ought to be made very stringent, and people should be taken back who cannot satisfactorily prove that they lost their employments through really no fault of their own. Indiscriminate re-admissions not only countenance idleness and vagrancy but seriously prejudice the cause of the deserving poor.

The Calcutta District Charitable Society's report for 1886 shows that the average monthly number of persons relieved was 1,174, a considerable increase on the previous year. Casual relief was afforded by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to 1,193 non-resident persons. The total amount given away in relief was Rs. 28,308. The expenses of all kinds, including these disbursements, were Rs. 8,565 in excess of the receipts, to which if we add the balance of Rs. 6,197 against the Society at the end of 1885, we have an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 14,762 in two years. This, however, is provided for by Government securities to the amount of Rs. 16,500 held by the Bank of Bengal. The maintenance of the Alms House in Amherst Street cost during 1886, Rs. 22,623, and that of the Leper Asylum, Rs. 7,608. The working expenses of the Central Office were Rs. 12,070, and Rs. 1,437 were paid as school fees for pauper children. The average number of inmates of the Alms House was 141, and the number of actual admissions was 328 men, 104 women, and 75 children. The admissions into the Leper Asylum were 141.

THE Report of the Second Indian National Congress, held at Calcutta in December last, has been published with praiseworthy promptitude. It is very full and interesting. The speeches of almost all the speakers are given verbatim, and the names and designation of the various delegates which had been separately published before, have very properly been appended to the Report for ready reference. A short connected account of the proceedings precedes the detailed report, and, some newspaper criticisms thereon which appeared at the time have also been appended. It is a closely printed bulky foolscape volume of a good hundred and seventy-two pages and those that blamed the promoters for withholding the publication of the full proceedings while the Congress was sitting will, on the perusal of the report, find that not one single syllable appears therein which admits of adverse criticism. Our Madras friends, we are informed, with commendable energy are already up and doing, and preparations for the third Congress which is to assemble at that city are already being pushed on apace. The success of the third, therefore, we are not amiss in anticipating, will be yet greater than that of the second and the first. Here we have marked out the outlines, faint though they be, of the grand national assembly that is to govern the affairs of the nation in future under the shadowing aegis of the British throne, and taking it as such it but behoves all true-born Indians to help on its course. We should not at the same time forget the claims of the Provinces as such, and while Madras is holding the grand National Congress, let Provincial Conferences on a smaller scale be organised at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore to consider local, provincial, as well as Imperial questions. We have no doubt that the Provincial Congress Committees will look to it. The Madras Congress Committee should not make the mistake of their Calcutta brethren, namely of presenting the programme and asking the delegates to discuss and decide it on the spot. The resolutions ought to be circulated beforehand to the different bodies that will send the delegates, and the delegates ought to be allowed time to consider and digest the questions and not expected to make off hand decisions. In short we ought to make a regular business of it and proceed systematically.

ONE of the many reasons why we dislike the idea of English training on beef for Indian youths is the tendency it has, in many instances, to replace the innate goodness and gentleness of their nature by very repulsive roughness amounting almost to savagery. To illustrate this remark by an example. The "we" of the *Indian Nation* is a Socrates-like Indian of the smallest possible dimensions, and in his civilized war-paint reminds people of a twentieth remove *mistassa* descendant of some follower of Vasco da Gama, fresh from Goa or Chittagong. Pugnacity is the last quality that one would expect from him, but a two years' training on beef in England, though it has not taught him English enough to know the idiomatic use of such a common word as "trundle" has so entirely changed his character that he has actually threatened an old woman with a whipping and a cudgelling —yes, both, at the same time. One may be disposed to ask whether it is discretion or want of a better subject that makes him select an old woman for his martial valour. For our part, we believe it is the former, though we cannot calculate much safety for the valorous one there. Some old women are very proficient in handling that useful instrument of domestic cleanliness which is said to produce tingling wales on human skin. Any way the sight of beings, miscalled men, taking up the whip and the cudgel against old women is shocking to us.

A MAGNIFICENT collection of Pali and Burmese MSS. has been lately added to the India Office Library. Until recently it belonged to King Theebaw, of Burma, and had been handed down to him as an heirloom by his ancestors. It comprises about 500 codices, of which about 200 are Burmese. Many of the MSS. are of great historical importance, and all are most gorgeously got up with gilding and painting and varnish, giving them the appearance of royal magnificence.

DR. HULTSCH'S Collection of Sanskrit and Jain MSS about 450 in number, has been purchased by the authorities of the Bodleian Library

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OF the many ways in which men of sound learning, and active habits, even after their retirement from the battle of life, benefit mankind, a notable instance is afforded by the life of Dr. Theodore Duka. He came to India many many years ago, and went through the usual routine of work in the service to which he belonged, doing good to all who came in his way, and zealously extending, by his researches, the bounds of knowledge. He retired from the service some twenty years ago, carrying with him the kindest remembrances of a large body of friends. But he has not been since passing time idly in Europe. The proceedings of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Buda Pest, testify to his untiring zeal in literary and scientic researches. Ever and anon he is bringing to the notice of the savans of Europe something or other of interest to them. A short time ago we had occasion to notice in our columns an excellent English biography from his pen of the renowned Hungarian traveller and scholar, Csoma de Koros, a Hungarian version of which subsequently appeared in Europe. We have to-day to announce another contribution from him. It comes in the form of "an Essay on the Brahui Grammar" in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain. The subject is of more than mere literary interest to officers engaged in the administration of the outlying western frontier of the Indian Empire. It must prove of much practical utility The all but certain prospect of the early extension of those frontiers owing to complications in Afghanistan gives it additional value, and we feel thankful to the learned gentleman for the service he has rendered by the publication of his essay. The subject has been discussed with much tact, ability and learning, and the work is well worthy of his reputation. We only regret that, owing to its intensely technical character, we cannot here enter into details with any hope of interesting our readers.

TELEGRAMS.

AN amicable settlement of the Haytian question is expected.

COLONEL Sir Joseph West Ridgeway and Captain Barrow have started for St. Petersburg for the purpose of conducting negotiations with respect to the points still undecided relative to the Russo-Afghan frontier at Kamiab and Khojasaleh.

ENGLAND and Russia have agreed in principle regarding the Russo-Afghan frontier. England has conceded to Russia her claim on the Oxus, as the latter will compensate the Afghans by rectifying the fontier line which had been already arranged. Negotiations have now commenced with a view to settle details in respect to rectification, according to the foregoing arrangement.

COLONEL King Harman has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Ireland. The appointment is much criticised as tending to exasperate the Irish.

THE Fisheries Union of Gloucester have suggested to President Cleveland that reprisals should only be partially enforced in carrying out the new Fishery law. President Cleveland in reply has stated that reprisals are intended, if enforced, to assert the national honor and to protect the nation and not any particular interests.

LORD Landsdowne, in opening the Canadian Parliament, said that the negotiations with America regarding the Fisheries question are progressing, and that he hoped that the result would be honourable and satisfactory to both parties. In the meantime measures would be taken to protect the inshore Fisheries.

NEWS has been received at Assuan that the friendly Kabbabish tribe has had an engagement with the Dervishes near Dongola, and after severe fighting completely defeated the latter. It is expected that in consequence of this reverse the Dervishes will shortly evacuate Dongola, and will retire to Khartoum.

FOUR Envoys of the Madhi's successor have passed through Wady Halfa, *en route* to Cairo, bearing letters to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Khedive, and the Sultan. The object of their mission is as yet unknown.

ON 6th of April last a man and a girl with bombs in their possession were arrested while promenading one of the streets at St Petersburg through which the Imperial carriage containing the Czar and Czarina was about to pass.

SIR Drummond Wolff's proposals are now better appreciated by the Turks, and moreover the opposition of some of the Powers thereto has been lessened.

A MONSTER demonstration to protest against the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland took place in Hyde Park on the 11th instant, and the crowd assembled was generally estimated to be between 100,000 and 200,000 persons, many being indifferent sight-seers. A number of speeches bearing on the question were made, and among the speakers were Messrs. Davitt, Sexton, Labouchere and others. The proceedings throughout were of an orderly character, and the procession which was formed enthusiastically cheered Mr. Gladstone, who was standing at a window of one of the clubs in Piccadilly.

SIR G. O. Trevelyan has written a letter strongly objecting to certain clauses in the Crimes Bill.

THE Easter manœuvres of Volunteers this year proved to be an exceptional success. The Volunteers acquitted themselves very creditably, and the order of the day of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge warmly praises them.

A RECEPTION of unequalled splendour is being prepared at Teheran for the new Russian Minister, Prince Dolgorouki, who is shortly expected there.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce the Budget on the 21st instant.

DR. DE JONGH'S Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in General Debility and Emaciation.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory! Its favourable action on the system is renovating: it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn-London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle s accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., R, Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Sub-dialects of the Behari Language.
2. Treatises on Matters pertaining to Modern Forest Economy, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Brown, Haddington.
3. Papers relating to a Desiderated British National School of Forestry, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Brown, Haddington
4. Schools of Forestry in Germany, by John Croumble Brown, L.L.D.
5. Proposed Gift of Works on Modern Forestry to Free Public Libraries in any of the British Colonies, and in any of the United States of America.
6. Boycotting in Bombay.
7. Indian Telegraph Guide, April, 1887.
8. The First Annual Report of the Sitaram Ghose's Street Widow and Orphan Relief Association for the years 1885-86.
9. English Opinion on India, edited by Y. N. Ranade, B.A. March 1887.
10. Adhyayan, a Monthly Journal, edited by Babu Ramdayal Majumdar, Chaitra, 1293.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 13, *1887*.

GENERAL.—Mr W R Larminie, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th May, 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Amiruddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Backergunge, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Dinagepore.

Babu Durga Dass Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Nuddea.

Mr G Toynbee, Magistrate and Collector, Hughly is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th March 1887, vice Mr J A Hopkins, on leave.

Mr A C Tute, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Balasore is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 15th March 1887, vice Mr G Toynbee.

Mr R C Dutt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 18th March 1887, vice Mr C H Vowell, on leave.

Mr H J H Fassou, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 28th March 1887, vice Mr H J Newbery.

Mr J R H Hallett, District and Sessions Judge, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Mr F J G Campbell, confirmed.

Mr H W Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is appointed to act, until futher orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 1st instant, vice Mr T Smith, on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel W Hopkinson, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore, acted in the second grade of Deputy Commissioners, from the afternoon of the 12th March to the forenoon of the 1st instant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W L Samuells, on furlough.

Mr C Owen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave from the 8th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code

Babu Satya Taran Mukerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridhi, Hazaribaugh, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E G Colvin, C S, is appointed to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Babu Hari Narayan Bannerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Hughly, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th instant.

Babu Hari Mohun Dutt is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy collector of Jehanabad, Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hari Narayan Bannerji, or until further orders.

Mr E R Henry, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, Chumparun, is appointed to act as Magistrate and collector, Cuttack, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr G M Currie, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Babu Surja Kumar Agasti, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Arrareah, Purneah, is allowed leave for two months and twenty eight days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Babu Bhai Baz Sinha, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Surja Kumar Agasti, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdul Huq, Temporary Sub-Deputy collector, Dinagepore, is transferred temporarily to Julpigori.

Police—In modification of the order of the 29th March last, Mr C E Goulsbury, District Superintendent of Police, Bankurah, is transferred to Purneah,

This cancels the order of the 29th March last, appointing Mr T. C. Orr, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Purneah.

Mr G W S Cox, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District Superintendent of Police, Manbhum.

This cancels the order of the 29th March last, appointing Mr Cox to act as District Superintendent of Police, Chittagong.

Registration—Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Officiating First Inspector of Registration Offices, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr H B Beames, Officiating Second Inspector of Registration Offices, is appointed to act as First Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is appointed to act as Second Inspector of Registration Offices, during the absence, on deputation, of M H B Beames, or until further orders.

The Munsiff of Lohardugga is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of that place, with effect from the 4th November 1886, during the period of suspension from office of Thakur Radha Nath Sahai, Rural Sub-Registrar of Lohardugga.

Opium—Mr W S Burt is appointed to act as an Assistant Sub Deputy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Christian, or until further orders.

Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Chupra, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for two months, under section 75 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr H G C Clarke, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Gya, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C L Harrison, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Moulvi Syed Abdul Aiz, Officiating Munsiff of Chattra, in the District of Hazaribaugh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class and of a Deputy Collector.

Babu Aughore Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Rampore Beauleah, is allowed leave for 30 days, viz 21 days under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining 9 days under section 73-3 of the same Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Babu Jadu Nath Dass, First Munsiff of Monghyr, in the District of Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye and Small Cause Court Judge of Rampore Beauleah, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Aughore Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A Head Mahurir for the Dinagepur Magistrate's office for 12 months with prospect of being permanent. Pay Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70. Preference will be given to those who know English well and have an experience of criminal work.

Applications will be received by the Under-signed up to 30th April 1887.

C. R. MARINDIN.
Magistrate. 103.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.

The sixth General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 38 Strand Calcutta on Wednesday the 20th April 1887 at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the audited accounts and Balance Sheet for the half year ended 31st December 1886 declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 12th to the 20th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE MILLER & Co.
Managing Agents,

No. 38 Strand
Calcutta, 11th April, 1887. } No. 99

THE

"NEW ARRANGEMENTS"

"Which have been made on the editorial side of "the *Indian Jurist* already mark a decided advance "in the Interest attaching to, and the utility of, "this only representative Law Journal which the "whole of Asia produces."

"Every practising Lawyer, the Judges and "Magistracy should subscribe to the *Indian Jurist*, "the Madras Agents of which are Messrs. Vest and "Company."—*The Expr ss*, (Luc n w), February 12th, 1887.

Half-yearly Rs. 10. Cash

The Receipt of payment fo this advertisement [*naming the subject*] to be sent *at once* to the Agents in Madras with a copy of Journal containing it.

No. 100

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st of April, 1887, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To vote an allowance to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, who has been appointed to officiate as Chairman during the Chairman's absence on 6 months' leave, in accordance with Sections 34 and 37 of the Municipal Act.
2. To sanction under Section 36 the appointment made by the Chairman of Baboo Pundarikaksha Mukerji as Treasurer of the Corporation, on a salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300.
3. To consider the question of granting abonus to the Engineers and other officers engaged in laying the 48 inch Main with special reference to the following Resolution of the Water Supply Extension Committee held on the 13th April:—

"That the question of bonus be postponed till the completion of the extension works, inasmuch as time is needed for the satisfactory testing of the New Main."

4. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 26th March. 2nd and 11th April.
5. to confirm the proceedings of the Water supply Extension Committee at the Meeting held on the 13th April.
6. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee Committee at Meeting held on the 14th April.
7. To confirm the Proceedings of the Assessment Committee at Meeting held on the 25 March.
8. Vital statistics for the month of February.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
No. 104 Secretary to the Corporation.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

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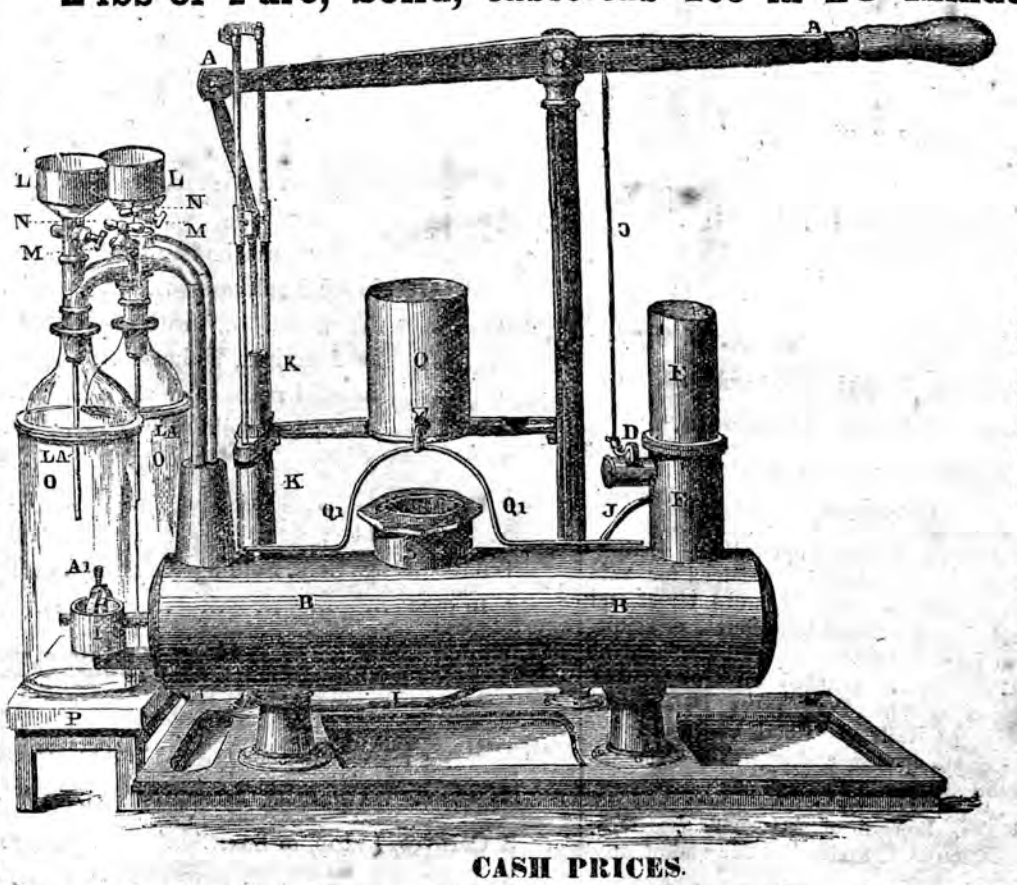

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